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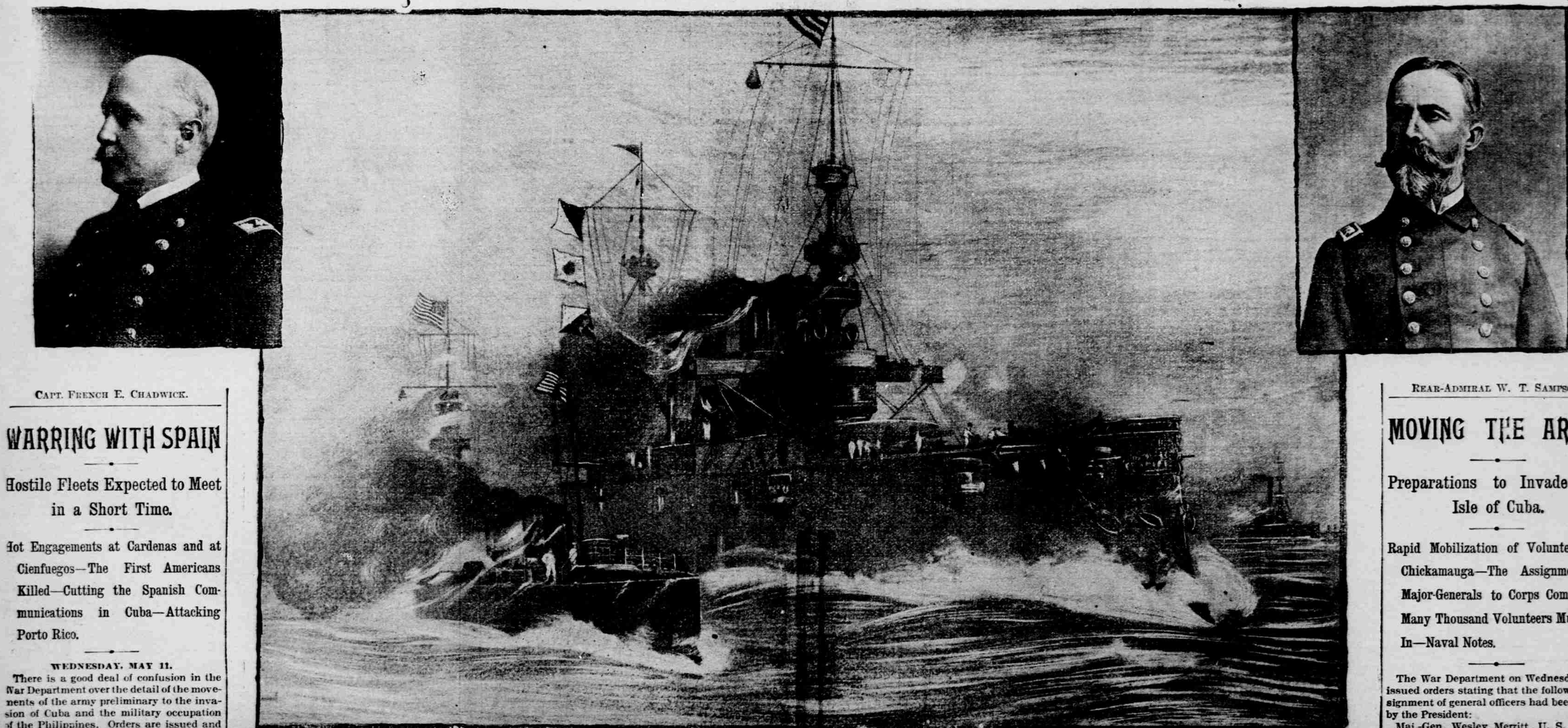
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## ADMIRAL SAMPSON AND HIS FLAGSHIP.



### WARRING WITH SPAIN

Hostile Fleets Expected to Meet in a Short Time.

Hot Engagements at Cardenas and at Cienfuegos—The First Americans Killed—Cutting the Spanish Communications in Cuba—Attacking Porto Rico.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

There is a good deal of confusion in the War Department over the detail of the movements of the army preliminary to the invasion of Cuba and the military occupation of the Philippines. Orders are issued and revoked almost before they reach their destination.

The State troops will be moved toward Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile without delay. The reports from the State authorities indicate that the various volunteer organizations will be ready for actual service in time for many of them to join the first expedition.

It is the intention to place the Regulars in the advance parties and depend upon them for the brunt of the work in Cuba. Among the first troops to go will be the regiment of mounted riflemen, commanded by Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The latter left Washington today for San Antonio.

Arrangements have been made for transports from Galveston to Cuba, where the Regulars will join the insurgents, taking part at once against the Spanish. Col. Roosevelt hopes that his command will be with the Gomez column in advance of the Regulars who are sent from Mobile, New Orleans and Tampa.

Gen. Miles thinks that the delay has operated to prolong the campaign in Cuba when it does begin, and in this he has been sustained by such officers as Gen. Breckinridge, Gen. John I. Rodgers, Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Gilmore, his Adjutant-General. But President does not want another Bull Run.

The postponement of operations until there should be opportunity for placing the volunteers in Cuba with the Regulars has brought the campaign into the treacherous season of fever which is so much dreaded by the Army Surgeons. Gen. Miles has been of the opinion that the Regular Army could have, during the last month, accomplished a great deal in Cuba, and perhaps in conjunction with the insurgents, have persuaded the enemy into a state of surrender, if the combined forces were not able to defeat the Spanish army.

The delay, however, has been availed of by the Spanish authorities to strengthen their methods of offense and their system of defense. This information has come in various forms to the Washington officials, and has added to the impatience and restlessness of those officers who have been maintaining that there should be no delay, and very little deliberation, now that war was being waged.

Those who favored delay have done so on the ground that the Spanish fleet must first be taken care of and leave our fleet free to co-operate with the army.

Nothing was heard to-day at the Navy Department from Admiral Sampson's fleet, nor was any further information obtained in regard to the Spanish fleet. There is a good deal of uncertainty as to whether or not the Cape Verde fleet is at Cadiz.

IN GERMANY.

The dilatory tactics of the Cape Verde fleet and the lack of aggressiveness shown in the defense of Cuba and Porto Rico against the attacks of the American forces are construed as equivalent to Spain's virtual resignation of its possessions in the West Indies.

In the face of the cowardly withdrawal of the Spanish fleet the last vestige of sympathy for Spain has vanished. The Tagelblatt, otherwise friendly to Spain, gives vent to a piece of poetic sarcasm over Spanish pride and bravado, which, freely translated, reads as follows:

"To fight, cried the Spanish hero, and have having vented his gory spleen, He sneaked away home to whine."

The Nord Deutsche Zeitung declares that the hesitating to sail the port of the Cape Verde fleet is an acknowledgment of Spain's naval impotence. This paper pools the announced plan of a consolidation of all the Spanish squadrons for the purpose of wresting from the American squadron the advantages thus far obtained.

The National Zeitung is most pessimistic of all, and says that Spain is financially and morally bankrupt. This is evident, it believes, from the apparent irresolution and feeling of weakness among leaders in military circles.

ENGAGEMENT AT CARDENAS.

The cruiser Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson entered the harbor of Cardenas for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. But the latter were not discovered by the American forces until the Spanish opened fire. The land batteries supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats.

The engagement commenced at 2:05 p. m. and lasted for about an hour, and while

The armored cruiser New York is the flagship of Capt. Sampson, Acting Rear-Admiral, in command of the so-called "Fighting Squadron." For weeks this squadron has been blockading the ports of Cuba, and lately the heavy ships of the fleet have been separated from the gunboats on a cruise in search of the elusive Cape Verde fleet of the Spanish navy. The flagship of this squadron, the New York, is of a type intermediate between the battleship and the ordinary cruiser. Her enormous engines of 17,400 indicated horse power give her a speed of 21 knots an hour, so that she can overtake the fastest merchant ships afloat. Her armament consists of six 8-inch and 12 4-inch rifle guns, heavier than anything carried by any except the first-class battleships and the monitors. She has four inches of armor on her sides, while her turrets and barbettes have 5 and 10 inches of steel plate armor respectively. Her keel was laid in 1890, and when completed she had cost \$2,955,000. She is 380 feet six inches in length, 64 feet eight inches in breadth, with a mean draft of 23 feet four inches. Her displacement is 8,200 tons. Her crew consists of 40 officers and 526 men.

ACTING REAR-ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON, who commands the squadron, began his career in the United States Navy Sept. 24, 1857, when he entered the Naval Academy as Acting Midshipman. He was appointed from the 25th Congressional District of New York by Congressman E. B. Morgan, his home being at Palmyra, in the western part of the State. He is 55 years of age. He comes of a poor family, and in his youth was accustomed to work

and contribute his share to the living of the family. He graduated from the Academy in 1861 at the head of his class. Throughout the civil war Sampson did gallant service in the Navy. He was Executive Officer on the ironclad Monitor, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, at the time when that ship was blown up in Charleston harbor in 1865 by a torpedo. Previously he had done duty on the frigate Potomac and on the practice ship John Adams. Later he was ordered to the flagship Colorado, of the European squadron, and six years afterwards assigned to the steamship Congress, of the same squadron, and then to the Alert. He has commanded the steamship Swatara, of the Asiatic squadron, and has been on special service at the Naval Observatory, and was a member of the International Meridian Conference in 1884. He was a delegate from the United States International Maritime Conference in 1889, and has been Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, and more recently commanded the battleship Iowa, and acted as President of the Board of Inquiry on the Maine disaster in Havana harbor. He succeeded Admiral Sigsbee in command of the North Atlantic squadron.

CAPT. FRENCH E. CHADWICK, Commander of the New York, was appointed to the Navy in 1861 from West Virginia. He became an Ensign in 1866; a Master in the latter part of the same year, and Lieutenant in 1869; Lieutenant-Commander in 1869; a Commander in December, 1884, and a Captain in November of last year. The small boat near the New York is the torpedo-boat Porter.

it lasted was terrific. The Wilmington and the Hudson were ahead and opened fire on the Spanish boats, which were lying at the docks, at a range of 3,500 yards.

A few minutes after the Winslow came up and also opened. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and land batteries were directed upon her.

From all sides shot and shell seemed to pour in upon the little torpedo boat. The Wilmington and the Hudson still kept up their fire, but they could not turn aside the terrible storm of fire and death pouring in upon the torpedo boat. The crew of the Winslow, however, never faltered for a second. But at 2:35 p. m. a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out her boiler. In an instant she began to roll and drift helplessly.

Then there was a moment of awful suspense. A fierce cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries and again a storm of fire was opened upon the helpless boat.

The gunboat Hudson, which was lying nearby, started to the assistance of the Winslow. She ran alongside the torpedo boat and tried to throw a line to the imperiled crew.

Up to this time, with the exception of the one shot which disabled the boiler of the Winslow, the firing of the Spanish gunboats had been wild, but as the Winslow lay rolling in the water the range grew close and shells began to explode all about her.

It was difficult for the Hudson to get near enough to throw a line to the Winslow's crew, so terrible was the fire all about her.

Finally, after trying for about 20 minutes, the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line to the Winslow's crew.

Ensign Bagley and six men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow.

"Heave ho! Heave ho!" shouted Bagley as he looked toward the commander of the Hudson and called for a line.

"Don't miss it," shouted an officer from the Hudson, and with a smile Bagley called back: "Let her come; it's getting to hot here for comfort."

The line was thrown and at the same instant a shell burst in the very midst of the group of men on board the Winslow.

Bagley was instantly killed, and a few others dropped about him. Half a dozen more fell groaning on the bloodstained deck. One of the dead men pitched headlong over the side of the boat, but his feet caught in the iron rail and he was hauled back.

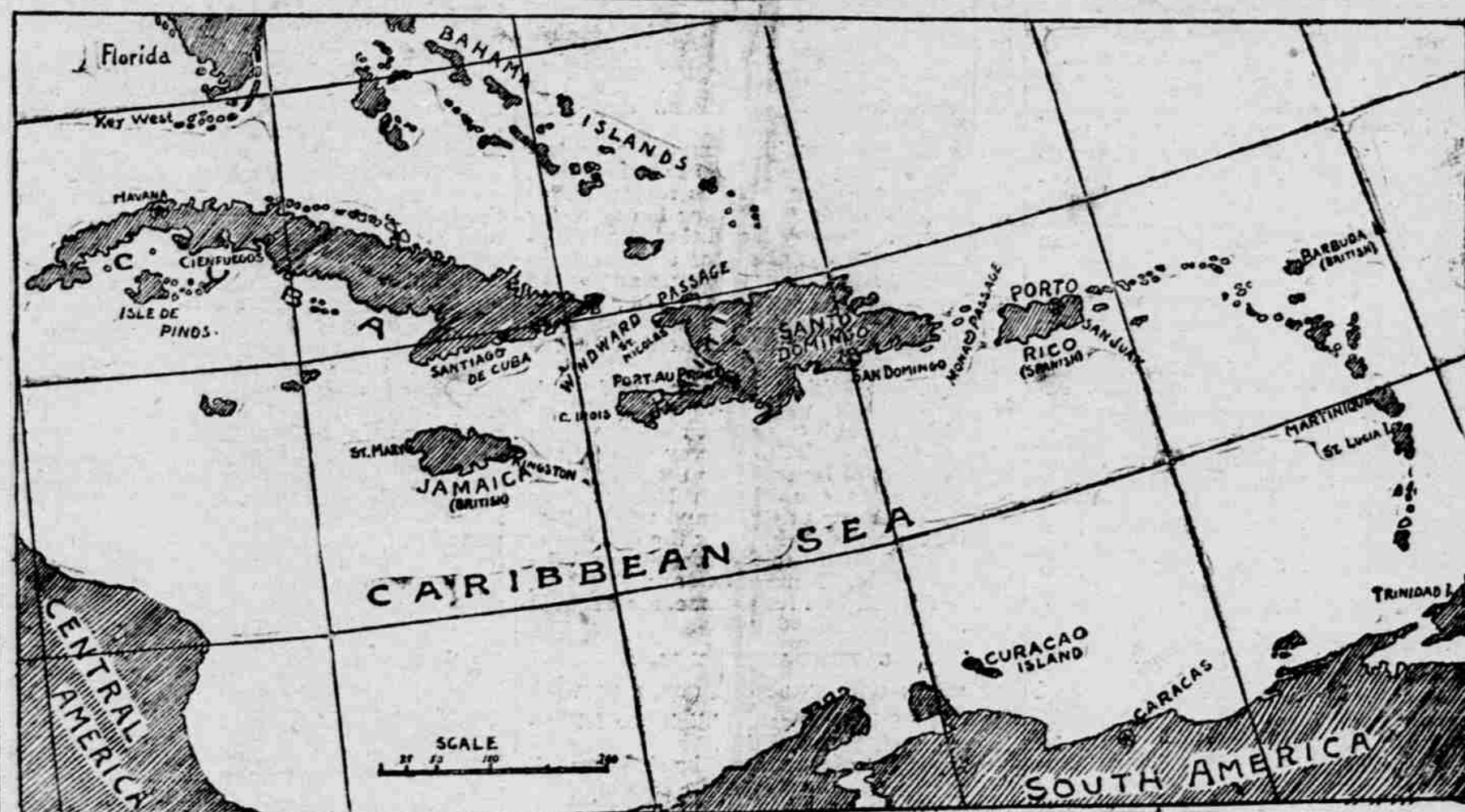
Bagley lay stretched on the deck, with his face completely torn away and upper part of his body shattered.

It was a terrible moment. The torpedo boat, disabled and helpless, rolled and swayed under the fury of the fire from the Spanish gunboats.

Finally, the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow, and was towing her out of the deadly range when the line parted and again both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

At 3:50 p. m. the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow, but there were only three men left there at that time to make it fast.

The line was finally secured, and the Winslow was towed up to Pedras Island, where she was anchored, with her head and bow wounded on her deck. There some men from the Hudson went on board the Winslow and took the most seriously wounded men off. Three of the latter were taken on



### STRATEGY OF THE SEA.

The only bright thing that has characterized the Spanish management of the war so far has been the recent manipulation of their Cape Verde Fleet.

It disappeared absolutely from our knowledge for several days, and left the whole world disputing whether it had returned to Spanish shores, whether it had gone off down to the South Atlantic in search of the Oregon, whether it was trying to execute a sneak on our northeastern seaboard, or what. Suddenly we are startled with the news that it has been at Martinique for two days.

This is astounding, for Martinique is very much nearer Havana and Cienfuegos than either Admiral Sampson's fleet at Porto Rico or Commodore Schley's at Port Monroe. It was also dangerously near the route that the Oregon would take in coming up from Brazil.

There were very anxious hours in the Navy Department, the War Department and the White House following this discovery. Admiral Sampson was directed to drop Porto Rico like a hot potato and find the Spanish fleet. Commodore Schley was ordered to get to the

west end of Cuba with all possible haste, making his fast vessels help to his slow ones. The blockading vessels were ordered to be ready to send away to safe places. The Oregon was ordered to return with her consort to the shelter of a Brazilian port. The embarkation of troops was countermanded.

The next news that came was still more surprising. Instead of improving the advantage of his position by striking a quick, stinging blow at us, the Spanish Admiral was found to have gone off some 600 miles farther from his objective, and to be at the Dutch port of Curaçao, where he was taking on coal. Thus he threw away all that he had gained by his shrewd, stealthy advance to Martinique, and placed the cards again in our hands. We have now plenty of time to intervene on our whole fleet, if need be, between him and any Cuban or Porto Rican port that he may aim at, he is farther from home, coal and friends than ever, and it is hard to see how he can escape capture or destruction.

COMPARISON OF FLEETS THAT MAY MEET.

SAMPSON'S SQUADRON.									
Vessel.	Type.	Displacement, Tons.	Length.	Breadth.	Power, H.P.	Speed, Knots.	Armament Guns.		
New York	Arm. C.	8,200	380	46.10	16,000	21	6 8-in., 12 4-in. R. F., 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. 4 M.		
Jowa	1st Class B. S.	11,340	360	72	11,000	16.5	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 6 4-in. R. F., 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 M.		
Indiana	1st Class B. S.	10,288	348	69.3	9,000	16	4 13-in., 8 8-in., 6 4-in. R. F., 20 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 M.		
Detroit	Cruiser	2,089	257	37	5,227	18.7	9 5-in. R. F., 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 1 M.		
Marblehead	Cruiser	2,000	257	36	5,400	18	2 6-in., 4 4-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr., 3 3-pdr., 2 M.		
Montgomery	Cruiser	2,089	257	37	5,580	18	9 5-in. R. F., 1 6-in. R. F., 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 M.		
Terror	D. T. Monitor	3,990	559	55	1,600	19	4 10-in., 2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 M.		
Amphitrite	D. T. Monitor	3,990	559	55	1,400	10.5	4 10-in., 2 4-in. R. F., 2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr., 2 M.		
Porter	Torpedo Boat	175	17 1/2		28.74		Torpedo tubes and 2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 M.		
SCHLEY'S SQUADRON.									
Brooklyn	Arm. C.	9,250	400	65	18,700	21.9	8 8-in., 12 5-in. R. F., 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 4 M.		
Massachusetts	1st Class B. S.	10,288	348	69.4	10,400	16.2	4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in., 20 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr., 4 M.		
Texas	2d Class B. C.	6,315	301	62	8,000	17	2 12-in., 6 6-in., 12 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr., 4 M.		
St. Paul	Arm. C.	16,000	564	63	21,600	21	2 6-in., 10 5-in. R. F., 12 3-pdr.		
Scorpion	Torpedo Bt. Dec.						4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.		
SPANISH SQUADRON.									
Vizcaya	2d Class B. S.	7,000	340	65	13,000	20	2 21-in., 10 5.5-in. R. F., 2 2.7-in., 8 2.2-in., 4 1.4-in., 2 M.		
Oquendo	2d Class B. S.	7,000	340	65	13,000	20	2 21-in., 10 5.5-in., 8 2.2-in. R. F., 8 1.4-in., 2 M.		
Christobal Colon	Arm. C.	6,540	328	60	14,000	20	2 10-in., 10 6-in. R. F., 6 4.7-in., 10 2.2-in., 10 1.4-in., 2 M.		
Maria Theresa	2d Class B. C.	7,000	340	65	13,750	20.25	2 11-in., 10 5.5-in., 8 2.2-in. R. F., 8 1.4-in., 2 M.		
Furor	T. B. Destroyer.	380	190	23		28	2 4.7-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr.		
Terror	T. B. Destroyer.	380	190	23		28	2 4.7-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr.		
Pluton	T. B. Destroyer.	400	190	23		28	2 4.7-in. R. F., 4 6-pdr.		

board the gunboat Machias, and died there shortly afterwards.

The dead were Worth Bagley, Ensign, from Raleigh, N. C., who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1897, and was a very popular and promising young officer. His widowed mother lives at Raleigh, N. C.

John Varveres, oiler, was a native of Smyrna, Asia, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. He had been in the Navy about three years and nine months. His next of kin is his father, George Varveres.

John Denfee, fireman, first-class, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, but was naturalized, and had been in the naval service about five years. His next of kin is his mother, Margaret Denfee, who lives in Kilkenny.

George B. Meek, fireman, first-class, was born in Clyde, O., and his father, John Meek, now resides in that city. Deceased had a total naval service of five and one-half years.

Elijah B. Tunnel, cook, had been in the service only a few months, his first enlistment bearing date of March 21, 1898. He was born in Accomac County, Va., and his next of kin is his sister, Anna McKeown, now a resident of Wattsville, Accomac County, Va. Tunnel was the only colored man in the list of dead and wounded.

The wounded were Lieut. John Baptiste Bernadou, commanding the Winslow, who was struck in the leg by a splinter. William Patterson, seriously but not fatally.

Daniel McKeown, Quartermaster, first-class, slightly hurt.

Daniel McKeown, Quartermaster, second-class, was born in Newry, Ireland, and his next of kin is his sister, Anna McKeown, who lives in Dublin. McKeown is naturalized and has been in the Navy about 10 years.

The cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Winslow steamed up to the harbor of Cienfuegos early in the morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba. This task was accomplished, but only after a terrific fight between our warships and several thousand Spanish troops which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks. One man, a seaman named Reagan, of the Marblehead, was killed outright in one of the working small boats and six men were severely wounded. In addition a large number on board the ship received minor wounds.

The following is the list of killed and badly wounded:

Killed: Reagan, seaman, of the Marblehead. Badly wounded: John Davis, of New York. John J. Donnan, of Fall River, Mass. Ernest Sunzanickie, Herman V. Hochmeister, Harry Hendrickson, all of the Marblehead. Robert Boltz, Carter County, N. C., of the Nashville.

The Spanish loss is estimated at 400.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

A dispatch from Admiral Dewey said: "Hong Kong, May 12.

"There is little change in the situation since my last telegram.

"I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish

### MOVING THE ARMY.

Preparations to Invade the Isle of Cuba.

Rapid Mobilization of Volunteers at Chickamauga—The Assignment of Major-Generals to Corps Commands. Many Thousand Volunteers Mustered In—Naval Notes.

The War Department on Wednesday last issued orders stating that the following assignment of general officers had been made by the President:

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., to the Department of the Pacific; Maj.-Gen. John B. Brooke, U. S. A., the First Corps and the Department of the Gulf; Maj.-Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. Vols., the Second Corps, with headquarters at Falls Church, Va.; Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. Vols., the Third Corps, reporting to Maj.-Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga; Maj.-Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. Vols., the Fourth Corps, Mobile, Ala.; Maj.-Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. Vols., the Fifth Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Maj.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. Vols., to report to Maj.-Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., for duty with troops in the Department of the Pacific; Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Vols., the Sixth Corps, Chickamauga, reporting to Maj.-Gen. Brooke; Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. Vols., the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Maj.-Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler, U. S. Vols., the cavalry division, Tampa, Fla.

Many appointments of Brigadier-Generals, Inspectors of the Quartermasters and Assistants, Commissaries of Subsistence and Assistant Adjutants-General were made last week. The following may be mentioned:

Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals—Thos. M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Chas. E. Compton, 4th Cav.; John S. Poland, 17th Inf.; John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Andrew G. Burt, 26th Inf.; Simon Snyder, 19th Inf.; Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th Inf.; Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Jacob K. Kennerly, 24th Inf.; Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art.; Guy V. Henry, 10th Cav.; John I. Rodgers, 8th Art.; Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Samuel W. Davis, 14th Inf.; John M. Bacon, 8th Cav.; Edward B. Williston, 6th Art.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals—Wm. W. Wood, 1st Cavalry; George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant-General; William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; Adna H. Chandler, 2d Cav.; George W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymaster-General.

Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, is depleted of Regulars. The work of breaking camp was begun last Wednesday by a number of the regiments, and in a few hours places which have been covered with white tents for some time were again vacant and deserted.

On Monday 8,500 volunteers had reported to Gen. Brooke, from six States. Thousands have been mustered in and are rapidly arriving at Chickamauga.

Gen. Miles received orders from the Secretary of War on Friday suspending for the present the movement of the invading army upon Cuba. Gen. Miles postponed his departure for the South. The suspension of the movement of the invading army upon Cuba was induced by the proximity of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron to Cuban waters, and the expectation of a naval battle. It is deemed wise not to risk the landing of troops on Cuban soil until the landing can be effected under the protection of a stronger fleet than is now available.

The troops to be sent to Manila will constitute the First Army Corps of the United States. This army will be divided into three divisions, one of which will be sent to Manila in about nine or ten days. The other two divisions will remain on the Pacific coast, probably under the command of Gen. Merritt. Much has yet to be done toward equipping the men who will form this army. The Quartermaster-General is doing all in his power to have the necessary uniforms and other equipment on hand in San Francisco early next week. Most of the uniforms are being made in the West.

Applications to raise regiments of immunes under the recent legislation of Congress are being received at the War Department. Senator McHenry and Representative Robertson, of Louisiana, called at Secretary Alger's office in the interest of J. C. Wickliff, of Louisiana, who desires authority from the Department to proceed to enlist one of the special regiments. Mr. Wickliff was at West Point for several years. Duncan H. Hood, a son of the noted Confederate General of that name, has also requested permission to raise one of the immune regiments. Other persons who have volunteered to raise independent regiments are Gen. Sypher and Col. Hines. Some of the applicants are not only willing to raise the regiments, but express their intention of fully equipping them for the service of the Government.

The first detachment of volunteer troops to be mustered in the service of the United